In the Claims:

Claims 1-22 [Cancelled].

23. (New) An injectable material for soft tissue augmentation comprising cross-linked blood plasma proteins, wherein the cross-linkages comprise at least one intermolecular amide bond.

24. (New) The material of claim 23, wherein the cross-linkages are zero-length cross linkages.

25. (New) The material of claim 23, wherein the at least one amide bond is selected from a lysine-glutamate amide bond and a lysine-aspartate amide bond.

26. (New) The material of claim 23, wherein cross-linked blood plasma proteins are present in an amount of about 1% to about 10% by total weight of the injectable material.

27. (New) The material of claim 23, further comprising a physiologically acceptable fluid.

28. (New) The material of claim 27, wherein the physiologically acceptable fluid is present in an amount of about 99% to about 90% by weight of the injectable material.

29. (New) The material of claim 23, further comprising a component selected from the group consisting of an anesthetic compound, a vitamin, a growth factor, and an enzyme inhibitor.

30. (New) A method of preparing an injectable material for soft tissue augmentation, the method comprising forming intermolecular cross-linkages between and among blood plasma proteins.

31. (New) A method of preparing an injectable material for soft tissue augmentation, the method comprising

(a) obtaining a blood plasma sample from a patient,

(b) precipitating a protein portion from the blood plasma sample,

(c) forming intermolecular cross-linkages between and among blood plasma proteins of the protein portion, wherein the cross-linkages comprise at least one amide bond.

32. (New) The method of claim 31, wherein step (b) comprises acidifying the blood plasma sample and mixing the acidified blood plasma sample with a nonaqueous solvent.

33. (New) The method of claim 32, wherein the blood plasma sample is acidified to a pH of about 4.5.

34. (New) The method of claim 32, wherein the nonaqueous solvent is an anhydrous alkanol.

35. (New) The method of claim 31, wherein step (c) is the forming cross-linkages using a zero-length cross-linking agent.

36. (New) The method of claim 35, wherein the zero-length cross-lining agent is selected from the group consisting of carbodiimides, isoxazolinium compounds, chloroformates, carbonyldiimidazoles, N-carbalkoxydihydroquinolines, tetranitromethane, potassium nitrosyldisulfonate, and diethylpyrocarbonate.

37. (New) The method according to claim 35, wherein the zero-length cross-linking agent comprises 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide.

38. (New) The method according to claim 32, wherein step (c) comprises mixing the zero-length cross-linking agent with the protein portion in an amount of at least about 0.1% by volume of the protein portion.

39. (New) The method of claim 31, further comprising the subsequent step of dialyzing the cross-linked blood plasma proteins.

40. (New) The method of claim 31, further comprising the subsequent step of autoclaving the cross-linked blood plasma proteins.

41. (New) A method of augmenting a soft tissue defect in a skin area of a mammal, the method comprising injecting a material into an intradermal compartment of the skin of the mammal comprising cross-linked, blood plasma proteins, wherein the cross-linkages comprise at least one intermolecular amide bond.

42. (New) The method of claim 41, wherein the blood plasma proteins are autologous to the mammal into which they are injected.

B1 conclude